Mississippi Transitional Refresher Course
Team Management Course Objectives

Minimum course length 4 hours

Course Description

This course teaches the skills necessary to manage complex and/or multi-patient situations.

Course Competencies Stated in Performance Terms:

Upon completion of this course, the student will be able to:

1. **Discuss the principles of assessment based management to perform an appropriate assessment and implement the management plan for patients with common complaints.**

2. **Explain how effective assessment is critical to clinical decision making:**

3. **Explain how the paramedic's attitude affects assessment and decision making.**

4. **Explain strategies to prevent labeling and tunnel vision.**

5. **Explain the roles of the team leader and the patient care person.**

6. **Explain the general approach to the emergency patient.**

7. **Explain the general approach, patient assessment, differentials, and management priorities for patients with the following problems:**

   a. Chest pain
   b. Medical and traumatic cardiac arrest
   c. Acute abdominal pain
   d. GI bleed
   e. Altered mental status
   f. Dyspnea
   g. Syncope
   h. Seizures
   i. Environmental or thermal problems
   j. Hazardous material or toxic exposure
   k. Trauma or multi trauma patients
   1. Allergic reactions
   m. Behavioral problems
   n. Obstetric or gynecological problems
   o. Pediatric patients

8. Describe how to effectively communicate patient information face to face, over the telephone, by radio, and in writing.

9. Describe the standards and guidelines that help ensure safe and effective ground and air medical transport.

10. Discuss the importance of completing an ambulance equipment/supply checklist.

11. Discuss the factors to be considered when determining ambulance stationing within a community.

12. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of air medical transport.

13. Identify the conditions/situations in which air medical transport should be considered.

14. Discuss the principles of general incident management and multiple casualty incident (MCI) management techniques in order to function effectively at major incidents.

15. Explain the need for the incident management system (MS)/incident command system (ICS) in managing emergency medical services incidents.

16. Define the term multiple casualty incident (MCI).

17. Define the term disaster management.

18. Describe essential elements of scene size-up when arriving at a potential MCI.

19. Define the following types of incidents and how they affect medical management.

a. Open or uncontained incident
b. Closed or contained incident.

20. Describe the functional components of the incident management system in the terms of the following:

a. Command
b. Finance
c. Logistics
d. Operations
e. Planning

21. Differentiate between singular and unified command and when each is most

applicable.

22. **Describe the role of command in a MCI.**
23. **Differentiate between command procedures used at small, medium, and large scale medical incidents.**

24. **Describe the functions of the following groups and leaders in ICS as it pertains to EMS incidents.**

    a. Safety
    b. Logistics
    c. Rehabilitation (rehab)
    d. Staging
    e. Treatment
    f. Triage
    g. Transportation
    h. Extrication/rescue
    i. Disposition off Deceased (morgue)
    j. Communications

25. **Describe the role of the physician at multiple casualty incidents.**

26. **Describe the START (simple triage and rapid treatment) method of initial triage.**

27. **Describe the METTAG method of initial triage.**

28. **Define primary and secondary triage.**

29. **Describe when primary and secondary triage techniques should be implemented.**

30. **Describe the need for and techniques used in tracking patients during multiple casualty incidents.**

31. **List the physical and psychological signs of critical incident stress.**

32. **Explain the organizational benefits for having standard operating procedures (SOPs) for using the incident management system or incident command system.**

33. **Explain the principles of rescue awareness and operations to safely rescue a patient from water, hazardous atmospheres, trenches, highways, and hazardous terrain.**

34. **Define the term rescue**

35. **Explain the medical and mechanical aspects of rescue situations.**

36. Explain the role of the paramedic in delivering care at the site of the injury, continuing through the rescue process and to definitive care.

37. Describe the phases of a rescue operation.

38. Explain the differences in risk between moving water and flat water rescue.

39. Identify the hazards associated with confine spaces and risks posed to potential rescuers to include:

a. Oxygen deficiency
b. Chemical/toxic exposure/explosion
c. Engulfment
d. Machinery entrapment
e. Electricity

40. Explain the hazard of cave-in during trench rescue operations

41. Describe, the effects of traffic flow on the highway rescue incident including limited access superhighways and regular access highways.

42. Describe the following techniques to reduce scene risk at highway incidents:

a. Apparatus placement
b. Headlights and emergency vehicle lighting
c. Cones, flare
d. Reflective and. high visibility clothing

43. Describe the hazards associated with the following auto/truck components:

a. Energy absorbing bumpers
b. Air bags/supplemental restrain systems.
c. Catalytic converters and conventional fuel systems
d. Stored energy
e. Alternate fuel systems

44. Describe the electrical hazards commonly found at highway incidents (above and below ground).

45. Define the following terms:

a. Low angle
b. High angle
c. Belay
d. Rappel
e. Scrambling
f. Hasty rope slide

46. Describe the procedures for low angle litter evacuation to include:

a. Anchoring
b. Litter/rope attachment
c. Lowering and raising procedures

47. Analyze hazardous materials emergencies, call for appropriate resources, and work in the cold zone.

48. Explain a role of the paramedic/EMS responder in terms of the following:

a. Incident size-up
b. Assessment of toxicologic risk
c. Appropriate decontamination methods
d. Treatment of semi-decontaminated patients
e. Transport of semi-decontaminated patients.

49. Recognize a hazardous materials (haz-mat) incident and determine the following:

a. Potential hazards to the rescuers, public, and environment.
b. Potential risk of primary contamination to patients.
c. Potential risk of secondary contamination to rescuers.

50. Identify resources for substance identification, decontamination, and treatment information including the following:

a. Poison control center
b. Medical control
c. Material safety data sheets (MSDS)
d. Reference textbooks
e. Computer databases (CAMEO)
f. CHEMTREC
g. Technical specialists
h. Agency for toxic substances and disease registry
i. Explain thefollowing terms/concepts

1. Primary contamination risk
2. Second contamination risk

51. Describe the following routes of exposure:

a. Topical
b. Respiratory
c. Gastrointestinal
d. Parenteral

52. Explain the following toxicology principles:

a. Acute and delayed toxicity
b. Route of exposure
c. Local versus systemic effects
d. Dose response
e. Synergistic

53. Explain the common signs, symptoms, and treatment of the following substances.

a. Corrosives (acids/alkalis)
b. Pulmonary irritants (ammonia/chlorine)
c. Pesticides (carbamates/organophosphates)
d. Chemical asphyxiants (cyanide/carbon monoxide)
e. Hydrocarbon solvents (xylene, methlyene chloride)

54. Explain the importance of the following to the risk assessment process.

a. Boiling point
b. Flammable/explosive limits
c. Flash point
d. Ignition temperature
e. Specific gravity
f. Vapor density
g. Vapor pressure
h. Water solubility
i. Alpha radiation
j. Beta radiation
k. Gamma radiation

55. Determine the factors which determine where and when to treat a patient to include:

a. Substance toxicity
b. Patient condition
c. Availability of decontamination

56. Explain decontamination procedures when functioning in the following modes:

a. Critical patient rapid two step decontamination process
b. Non critical patient eight step decontamination process

57. Explain the four most common decontamination solutions used to include:

a. Water

b. Water and tincture of green soap
c. Isopropyl alcohol
d. Vegetable oil

58. Explain the factors which influence the heat stress of hazardous material team personnel to include:

a. Hydration
b. Physical fitness
c. Ambient temperature
d. Activity
e. Level of PPE
f. Duration of activity

59. Explain the documentation necessary for haz-mat medical monitoring and rehabilitation operations.

a. The substance
b. The toxicity and danger of secondary contamination
c. Appropriate PPE and suit breakthrough time
d. Appropriate level of decontamination
e. Appropriate antidote and medical treatment
f. Transportation method

60. Explain how EMS providers are often mistaken for the police.

61. Explain specific techniques for risk reduction when approaching the following types of routine EMS scenes.

a. Highway encounters
b. Violent street incidents
c. Residences and "dark houses"

62. Describe warning signs of potentially violent situations.

63. Explain EMS considerations for the following types of violent or potentially violent situation

a. Gangs and gang violence
b. Hostage/sniper situations
c. Clandestine drug labs
d. Domestic violence
e. Emotionally disturbed people
f. Hostage/sniper situations

64. Explain the following techniques:

a. Field “contact and cover” procedures during assessment and care
b. Evasive tactics
c. Concealment techniques